

DRUG-INDUCED ERYTHEMA AND PURPURA

L. D. Kaliuzhna, A. V. Petrenko, L. V. Matveiva

Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine

Abstract. Fixed drug eruptions are characterized by solitary or occasionally multiple well-demarcated erythematous or dusky red macules that may evolve into edematous plaques or bullae. Lesions resolve with postinflammatory pigmentation. Common inciting agents in fixed drug eruptions includes barbiturates, antibiotics, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID). Most of the drugs that cause purpura are those that cause thrombocytopenia, including myelosuppressive drugs, methotrexate which are often used by dermatologists. Also included are sulfonamides, aspirin, sedatives, antibiotics. Anticoagulants can cause hemorrhagic infarction in any part of skin.

Key words: fixed drug eruptions, erythema, postinflammatory pigmentation, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, anticoagulants.